The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5258 號八十五百二千五第 日三十月八年戊申治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1874. 三拜禮 號三十二月九英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Sept. 22, ALTONA, German steamer, 1,179, K. Hore, San Francisco 17th August, and Yokohama 14th September, General.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Sept. 22, AVA, French steamer, 1,902, Fleurnais, Marseilles 16th August, Naples 18th, Port Said 21st, Suez 22nd, Aden 29th, Galle 6th September, Singapore 13th, and Saigon 17th, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Sept. 22, EVERHARD, German bark, 642, Horsemann, from Whampoa.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

Sept. 22, AMOY, British steamer, 814, Smith, from Canton, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Sept. 22, COLUMBIAN, British steamer, 1,194, G. E. Stead, Bombay 28th August, Galle 3rd Sept., and Singapore 14th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Sept. 22, ARAGAWA, German steamer, 702, G. Petersen, Shanghai 19th September, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Sept. 22, ALBAY, Spanish steamer, 269, G. Diaz, Manila 16th September, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Sept. 22, LEGISLATOR, British steamer, 1,374, Craig, put back.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Departures.

Sept. 22, DOUGLAS, str., for East Coast.
Sept. 22, FLINTSHIRE, str., for Amoy.
Sept. 22, LEGISLATOR, str., for Saigon.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 22ND.

Flintshire, str., for Amoy.
Maury, for Newchwang.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Ava*, str., from Marseilles, &c.:—

For Hongkong.

From Marseilles.—Messrs. Kinnear and Wolfenden. From Batavia.—Mr. Von der Heyde. From Saigon.—M. l'Abbe Bon and 54 Chinese.

For Shanghai.

From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Bacchester, Messrs. Davey, Kind, and Armois. From Batavia.—Mr. Colley.

For Yokohama.

From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Janssen, Messrs. Visserand, Picard, Delacroix, Aventre, Vacher, Chimizon, Vincent, Georges, Mercier, Michaud, Oyamo, Verado, Berrick, d'Almeida, Nicolas, Michel, Maillet, Labalme, Cassat, Chenet, Valbalde, Bessani, and Jung. From Naples.—Messrs. Tomeda, Andrico, and Fanfara.

Per *Columbian*, str., from Bombay, &c.:—
150 Chinese.

Per *Albay*, str., from Manila:—
4 Europeans and 2 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Douglas*, str., for East Coast:—
For Swatow.—Mrs. Crawford. For Foochow.—Messrs. Kinnear and Bowler.

TO DEPART.

Per *Legislator*, str., for Saigon:—
Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Newitt and child, and 100 Chinese.

Per *Flintshire*, str., for Amoy:—
Mr. E. M. Long.

Reports.

The German steamship *Atalanta* reports left Shanghai on 19th September. Experienced strong N.E. winds till the 22nd at daylight; since when to port strong N. Westerly winds.

The German steamship *Altona* reports left San Francisco on 17th August, and Yokohama on 14th September. From Japan Coast had very rough weather. In the China Sea very strong monsoon and heavy sea throughout.

The French steamship *Ava* reports left Marseilles on 16th August, Naples on the 18th, Port Said on the 21st, Suez on the 22nd, Aden on the 29th, Galle on 6th September, Singapore on the 13th, and Saigon on the 17th. Experienced from thence very bad weather. In the Gulf of Tong-mi had a heavy typhoon.

The Spanish steamship *Albay* reports left Manila on 16th September. Had fine and moderate weather till the 17th, then fresh N.W. winds till the 18th, when the barometer fell rapidly and a terrible sea arose, and the wind increased from the N.W. and N. to arrival.

The P. & O. steamship *Columbian* reports left Bombay on 28th August, Galle on 3rd Sept., and Singapore on the 14th. Had fine weather till off Saigon, when got strong winds and threatening weather, which increased into a N. Easterly gale; since the 19th instant, in lat. 18 N., and long. 113 E., experienced fresh winds from the W.N.W., veering to S. with high sea and very confused, and the vessel laboured very heavily. The wind veered to the S.W., and barometer 29.70. The sea having rolled from the N.N.E., and together with the appearance, there was every evidence of the centre of a typhoon raging S. and S.E. of the vessel, moderating afterwards, and continuing fresh to arrival.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	From.	Date of Arrival.
Russia (s)	Hankow	July 24
Nyanza	Hongkong	Aug. 4
Nestor (s)	China Ports	Aug. 8
Mongol (s)	China Ports	Aug. 11
Selim	Manila	Aug. 11
Araby Maid	Japan	Aug. 12
Whinfell	Ogbu	Aug. 12
Vanguard	Yokohama	Aug. 12
Glaucus (s)	Foochow	Aug. 13
Achilles (s)	Shanghai	Aug. 13
Deucalion (s)	China Ports	Aug. 14

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
Aracan	London	Mch. 3
Cleopatra	Penarth	April 8
North American	Liverpool	April 20
W. G. Platten	Cardiff	May 12
Frederick Tudor	Cardiff	May 29
Eugenie	Cardiff	June 2
Hopewell	London	June 4
Kinfauns Castle	London	June 13
Carunjab	Cuxhaven	June 13
Marina	Penarth	June 18
Stefano	Penarth	June 20
Lord Macaulay	Liverpool	June 23
Beemah	London	June 24
Canton	Falmouth	June 29
Hamilton	Cardiff	June 29
Chinaman	London	July 10
Brema	New York	July 10
Fontenaye	London	July 13
Game Cock	New York	July 15
Henriette Behn	Hamburg	July 17
Hankow (s)	London	July 27
Marco Polo	London	Aug. 1
Ulysses (s)	Liverpool	Aug. 8
Cawdor Castle (s)	London	Aug. 11

Auction Sale To-day.

None.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.) SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN, F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	£ Sterling.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 2 % per annum.
" 6 " 3 % " "
" 12 " 4 % " "

A. PHILIPPE, *Acting Manager.*

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1874.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 775,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.
A. André, Esq. | A. F. Heard, Esq.
E. R. Bolliho, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1874.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.

DIRECTORS:
HON. F. H. HART, M.L.C., Chairman.
HON. A. B. BUCHANAN, M.L.C.
HON. THOS. MILWRAITH, M.L.A.
AUDITORS:
FREDERICK OERMS DARVALL, Esq.
W. F. DIGBY, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER:
E. R. DRURY.
BRANCHES:
BEENLEIGH.
CHARTERS TOWERS.
COOKTOWN.
GYMPIE.
MARYBOROUGH.
MILLCHESTER.
ROCKHAMPTON.
ROMA.
STANTHORPE.
TOOWOOMBA.
TOWNSVILLE.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON;
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:
THE CITY BANK.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.
AGENTS IN VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:
THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
AGENTS IN NEW YORK:
MESSRS. LAIDLAW & CO.
AGENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO:
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST:
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
6m 1139] [July 21, 1874.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office.....3, Angel Court.
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*

AUTHORISED CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINHART, *Managers.*
1y 1887]

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GUSTAV HITZEROTH in our firm, in Canton and Hongkong, ceases to-day, and Mr. WILHELM ROST becomes a partner in our business from the 1st proximo.

OARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1019 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

WE Hereby Notify that Mr. JOHN WATERS ceased to be a Partner in our Firm on the 31st March last, and that he no longer signs our Name.

Mr. LUCAS carries on the business.

LUCAS & WATERS.
1m 1411 Hiogo, 15th August, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN A. H. DROUGHT is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

WESTALL, GALTON & Co.
1m 1444 Foochow, 9th September, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

A. S. WATSON & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
tf 876 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

To be Let.

TO LET,
From 1st June next.

OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Peddar's Wharf. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 782 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.
With possession on the 1st July.

BOULDER LODGE, at present in the occupation of C. S. SHERWOOD, Esq.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 836 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1201 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 834 Hongkong, 23th May, 1874.

TO LET.

A HOUSE on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens. Water laid on. Terms, moderate. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 771 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

DWELLING HOUSES in Alexandra Terrace, and
No. 19a, Hollywood Road; Water and Gas laid on.
For Particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 563 Hongkong, 17th September, 1874.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.
With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st September,

THE OFFICES over the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Apply to
A. S. WATSON & Co.
tf 1340 Hongkong, 27th August, 1874.

TO LET.

NOS. 2 and 9, Seymour Terrace.

No. 7, Garden Road, known as "HARPERVILLE," formerly occupied by J. M. WALTER, Esq.

Nos. 2 and 6, Hollywood Road, lately forming part of the "HOTEL D'EUROPE."
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 1430 Hongkong, 11th September, 1874.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE No. 7, Aberdeen Street. Water and Gas laid on.
Apply to
A. F. ALVES.
tf 920 Hongkong, 13th June, 1874.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO

PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
90 " Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 " Insoluble }

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano.* The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.

It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.

INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.

RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.

COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK,) LONDON, E.C.

N.B.—In applying Dissolved Guano, and, Indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.

IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.

For further particulars, apply to
MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
Hongkong.
tf 511 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 28th August, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 24th September, 1874, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road:—
Baskets CHAMPAGNE.
11 Cases VERMOUTH.
Cases SALAD OIL.
PLATE GLASS.
REVOLVERS, (assorted.)
American TOBACCO.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
SOAP.
RAISINS.
CURRANTS.
ALMONDS.
BLACK PAINT.
BLACK CLOTH, BUCKSKINS, ALPACCA, FLANNEL, SOCKS, STOCKINGS, SHIRTS, &c.
And
Sundry other GOODS.
Terms of Sale:—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1501 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 24th September, 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 2, Seymour Terrace.
The Property of a Gentleman giving up Housekeeping.—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—
Walnut Covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, MIRRORS, PICTURES, Dining TABLE, SIDEBOARD, GLASS, CROCKERY, and PLATED WARE, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, Marble-top WASHSTANDS, and Dressing TABLES, Toilet GLASSES, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1485 Hongkong, 21st September, 1874.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, on
FRIDAY,
the 25th September, 1874, at Noon,—
MORTON'S JAMS, SAUCES, ARROWROOT, BISCUITS, CHEESE, HAMS, SARDINES, Green PEAS, &c., &c.
SUNDRIES:—MATCHES, TOILET SETS Tea and Dessert SETS, Flannel and White Cotton SHIRTS, Hearth RUGS, BRACES, COUNTERPANES, Table COVERS, Toilet SOAP, Pocket and Memo. BOOKS, ENVELOPES, NOTE PAPER, Corn BROOMS, LAMPS, &c., &c.
Also,
10 Barrels Stockholm TAR.
2 Sets Steamer LANTERNS.
ROWLAND'S ODONTO, KALYDOR, and MACASSAR OIL.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1502 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE

HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, AND BORNEO TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
IN LIQUIDATION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
30th September, 1874, at Noon,
On the Premises:—
The GODOWNS, COAL SHEDS, HOUSES, OFFICES, and PIER,
situate at West Point, belonging to the above-named Company.
For Further Particulars, apply to the Auctioneer.
TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, the remainder on Transfer. Expenses of Transfer to be borne by the Purchaser.
1431 Hongkong, 11th September, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from C. V. CERGEH, Esq., Sheriff, to Sell by Public Auction, under a Writ of Execution, on
THURSDAY,
the 1st day of October, 1874, at Noon, on board,—
The German Ship
"*BELLE SAUVAGE,*"
of 1,318 Tons register or thereabouts, as she now lies in the Harbour, with all her Appurtenances.
This Vessel has undergone extensive Repairs in September, 1873, having had new Keelson and Rudder, upper and lower Stringers, a large portion of Ceiling in Lower Hold, new Foremast and other Repairs, and newly Metalled in July, 1873, and a Classing for 3/4, 2, 1 in Universal Lloyds', and good to proceed to any Port of the World.
For further particulars and Inventory, apply to the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
The Vessel to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
1389 Hongkong, 5th September, 1874.

NOTICE.

BY Order of the Exma Junta de Fazenda, it is hereby made public that on the 1st of October next ensuing at Noon, before the same Exma Junta, will be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION the MACHINE belonging to the late Gunboat "*Principe D. Carlos,*" which can be examined in the Godowns of the Premises of the extinct Custom-house.
On the same day and place above referred to, will also be realized a quantity of BRONZE.
Macao, Secretary's Office of the Junta de Fazenda, 16th September, 1874.

J. O. PAES D'ASSUMPCAO,
1491] *Secretary.*

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in Godowns of about 12,000 tons Capacity, at Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Trustee,
Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.'s Estate.
1320 Hongkong, 24th August, 1874.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

NOTICE.

THE S. S. *HAN YANG*, 260 tons Register, HAMELIN, Master, runs regularly as a NIGHT BOAT between HONGKONG and CANTON.
For Freight, at Reasonable Rates, apply at Canton, to the
YEE SUING HONG,
義成
And in Hongkong, to the
KWONG YUNE ON HONG,
廣仁安行
Or to
GEORGE McBAIN.
Cargo from Canton trans-shipped to any Vessel in Hongkong Harbour Free of Charge.
1445 Hongkong, 14th September, 1874.

Intimations.

LOST.

UPON MONDAY EVENING, between 5 and 6 P.M., a Small Red and White PEKIN DOG; answers to the Name
"TONY."
Was last seen at the Albany. Any Person returning him to the Undersigned will be Rewarded.

J. BRAMSTON.
1495 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1874.

$50 REWARD.

WHEREAS, on Wednesday, the 16th September, a man, named HO A-P, visited MAK YAW KONG, Bookkeeper of the Undersigned, and while on the Premises STOLE Money in NOTES and absconded. HO A-P is about 21 years of age, has Brown-Coloured Face, was dressed in Black Silk Coat and Trousers and Cotton Shoes, is a Native of Sartan, Namhoi, and a Son of ARING. The above Reward will be paid to any Person who will give information as to HO A-P's whereabouts, and should any Person bring him to the Undersigned with all or a portion of the Stolen Money in his possession, such money will be EQUALLY DIVIDED with the said Person.

WAH LOONG,
1492] 60, *Queen's Road Central.*

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY,
AND
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.

Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.

Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. L. and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for THE NEW PATENT ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER, by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from
LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO.,
who have consented to act as
C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS
IN
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN,
and by whom
ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED
and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. [1485

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
3m 1203 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1873, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims nor alterations subsequently admitted.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
3m 1202 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged.

Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
4m 1029 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1874.

The Transfer Books of the Society will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
1468 Hongkong, 17th September, 1874.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, in the Queen's Road, on THURSDAY, the 1st October, 1874, at 3.30 P.M.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office.
1m 1476 Hongkong, 18th September, 1874.

Re EDMUND J. SHARP, *Deceased.*

CANTON, 14th September, 1874.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS on E. J. SHARP, late commanding the Canton Imperial Maritime Customs' Steam Cruiser *SHUN-CHI*, are requested to send in their Accounts on or before the 1st OCTOBER, 1874, and all Parties indebted to the above Estate are requested to make payment forthwith, to the Undersigned.

R. CARROLL,
1m 1463] *Administrator.*

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that their DEPOT at No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, was OPENED ON THE 16TH SEPTEMBER, with a Stock of CLEAR SOLID BLOCK ICE made from PURE PRESERVE WATER, without the use of Ether, Ammonia, or any kind of Chemicals whatever; and are prepared to execute Orders for any quantity at the following Prices:—

1 Ton .....50 Dollars.
½ " .....30 "

Lesser quantities, 3 Cents per Pound, with a Discount on Large Orders.

For 2 Pounds, 4 Cents per Pound.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or Agents.

The DEPOT will be opened from 5 A.M. till 6 P.M., and ICE can be had at the WORKS at EAST POINT any time during day or night.

Order Books can be obtained either at the DEPOT or at the WORKS.

KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
1455 Hongkong, 17th September, 1874.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, nor Agents of the Peruvian Ship "*Emigrants*" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Officers and Crew of the said vessel.
tf 1042 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1874.

COALS, Landed and Stored by the Undersigned in the Spacious Coal-Sheds, Wanchi, lately in the occupation of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
1m 1386 Hongkong, 7th September, 1874.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL,—*Shanghai Taels* 2,000,000, *in* 1,000 *Shares of Taels* 2,000 *each.*

PAID UP CAPITAL—*Shanghai Taels* 600,000, *or Taels* 600 *per Share.*

Payment of FIRST CALL *of Taels* 600 *per Share to be made on Allotment.*

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:
E. H. LAVERS, Esq.,
Messrs. Gilman & Co.
A. G. WOOD, Esq.,
Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
J. T. BRAND, Esq.,
Messrs. Brand Bros. & Co.
J. A. MAITLAND, Esq.,
Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.
JAMES HART, Esq.,
Messrs. Turner & Co.
C. L. GRANT, Esq.,
Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SECRETARY:
HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:
SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES:
LONDON (25, CORNHILL, E.C.),
HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

AT a General Meeting held at Shanghai on the 16th June, 1874, the following Resolutions were proposed and passed unanimously:—

1st.—That a Company, to be called "THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," shall be formed for a further period of three years, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1875, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1877.

2nd.—That the present Court of Directors be elected to act as a Provisional Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of drawing up a Prospectus, receiving applications for, and allotting the Shares.

The net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the Shareholders in the following ratio, viz.:—

One-third (33⅓ %) in proportion to the number of Shares held by each.

Two-thirds (66⅔ %) as bonus on premium paid by Shareholders.

Power will be taken under the Deed of Settlement to register the Company, and establish it on a permanent basis, in lieu of a triennial copartnership, at any period during the term, should the "Joint Stock Companies' Act" be made applicable to Companies in Shanghai.

Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the Offices of the Company or through its Agents at the several Ports in the East until the 30th September, 1874, and from London until the 31st October, 1874.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY. (Term 1875-77.)

GENTLEMEN,

hereby request that you will allot to shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such share, or any less number you may allot to and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 600 per share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
.....

Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Head Office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.
1174 Shanghai, 22nd June, 1874.

Intimations.

CITY HALL.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,
A GRAND SPECIAL NIGHT!
Under the Patronage of
MAJOR-GENERAL COLBORNE
AND THE
OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON.

The Performances will commence with CRAVEN'S SERIO-COMIC DRAMA, ENTITLED
"MILKY WHITE."

Daniel White	Mr. R. W. Lawrence.
Dick Dugs	Mr. J. R. Taylor.
Archibald Good	Mr. Charles Herberte.
Mrs. Saddrip	Mrs. J. R. Taylor.
Annie White	Miss E. Rogers.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of the
"VALET DE SHAM."

Mr. Tweezer	Mr. T. W. Andrews.
Capt. Trivet	Mr. R. W. Lawrence.
Wigler	Mr

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is now on sale.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (*Designed expressly for this Work*),

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA;

Also, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

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Foochow..... " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ, KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOTZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" ..... GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1874.

THERE is no doubt that the Hon. Mr. RYRIE touched upon the most important element in connection with the blockade of this port in the remarks which he made at the recent meeting with reference to the so-called Chinese men-of-war which visit this port. The immediate bearing of the anomalous state of things at present existing upon the blockade question was very clearly indicated by the speaker, and may be explained in a few words. From some cause, which is best known to the authorities of the Colony, these vessels have always been treated as non-of-war, although it is not denied that their main business is to assist in the collection of revenue. The result of this is that the Chinese Authorities at Canton are actually able to make our own harbour the basis of operations against junks which they allege are evading the duties which they should pay there. This anomalous state of things of course results only from the vessels being able to assume both the capacities of cruisers and gunboats. If they were purely one or the other the peculiar line of action which they adopt could never be taken. As cruisers they could hardly with decency enter the port at all; and even if they did so, they would be subject to the port regulations and could not follow up vessels leaving with sufficient speed to be able to interfere with them. If they were simply men-of-war, they would not be engaged in revenue operations. It is true that in some very severe cases men-of-war have stopped vessels engaged in contraband operations, and their right to do so cannot be questioned. But it is going a great deal further to claim the privileges of men-of-war for vessels whose main business is connected simply with matters of revenue. Certainly such an anomaly would not be tolerated anywhere else but in China; and it is high time that it were called seriously in question, especially as there are good grounds for believing that these vessels in strictness have no status as Chinese men-of-war at all, and ought, altogether apart from their peculiar avocations, to be denied the privileges which are accorded to men-of-war of other countries who act in a more regular and more equitable manner in regard to all matters of international courtesy than the Chinese show themselves willing to act in any case where it is possible to stretch a right to illegitimate lengths.

We believe that these vessels have never been claimed as imperial men-of-war by the Peking Government, but that they are simply looked upon as the private vessels of the Hoppo which he uses for the protection of his revenue. The test as to whether they are or are not men-of-war is whether they fly a flag recognised as the national flag of China; secondly whether they are recognised as men-of-war at Peking, and lastly whether the Central Government of China would hold itself responsible for any breaches of international comity of which these so-called men-of-war might be guilty. The information upon all these points is unfortunately of a very vague character, but we believe that none of the above conditions is properly supplied. A navy, as understood by European nations, is altogether foreign to the Chinese system. The provincial and local authorities are individually responsible for their own districts and provide for the maintenance of order their own way. The Peking Government takes only a general cognisance of what they do in this matter, and the various gunboats, &c., which are made are considered as under the authority of the local officials only; though the Peking Government has the right to call upon them when it thinks fit to render assistance. This at all events has until very recently been the state of affairs, and if there has been any change in it, it will be interesting to know when and in what manner the old state of things has been modified.

But the most important test as to whether these vessels are imperial gunboats is whether the Authorities at Peking hold themselves responsible for their doings. Upon this point we believe there is no doubt whatever, and that the first answer we should receive from Peking, if any complaint were made there of irregularities on the part of these gunboats, would be that they are merely vessels under the management of the Hoppo, and that the nation at large is not necessarily responsible for their doings. Of course in one way the Chinese Government could not deny its responsibility in regard to these gunboats, that is, if they inflicted any material injury upon the subjects or invaded the rights of any foreign nation, the Peking Government might be called upon to redress the wrong, and no doubt would be appealed to in such a case—but this responsibility is far short of that which ordinarily attaches to men-of-war, which are looked upon as the direct arm of the State to which they belong, and as necessarily involving that State in any act which they commit just as though it received the direct and immediate sanction of the Supreme Executive power. It is on account of their being subjected to this severe responsibility that it is possible to grant them the large privileges which are accorded to them by international comity, and no vessel should be allowed such privileges that is not subjected to corresponding responsibilities.

It is high time, therefore, that the doubt as to the status of these peculiar war vessels were cleared up, and it is to be hoped that the point made by Mr. Ryrie at the meeting may have the effect of calling sufficient attention to the subject to bring about this result. It is likely that if the Central Government at Peking were held strictly responsible for the action of these so-called gunboats, and was liable to be called to account for any errors on their part that the High Chinese Authorities would find it desirable to restrain their fantastic doings within somewhat more reasonable bounds. At present, they are able to enjoy the immunities of men-of-war without being saddled with the responsibilities which attach to men-of-war of other countries, whose acts are always looked upon as national acts, involving the country in war if they infringe the rights of a neighbouring power. Of course if these vessels can be shown to be entitled to be considered men-of-war, it would be impossible that any regulation which might be made here would affect them, as men-of-war come under the rules of imperial international comity, and no act in a Colony could interfere with their rights. On the other hand, if it do not appear that they are entitled to the privileges of men-of-war, but are simply armed cruisers, the difficulty could be met in the manner which Mr. RYRIE suggested, namely by local regulations, which would prevent their coming into and going out of the port without restriction, as at present. It is most important therefore to ascertain beyond doubt what their actual status is, as until this is ascertained it is impossible to know in what direction action should be taken.

We are glad to notice that the little mistake as to the second "h" in "thoroughfare," to which we directed attention, has been promptly rectified.

Yesterday the barometer fell considerably during the day, and a severe gale, which appeared to be freshening up towards a typhoon, set in shortly after 8 p.m.

By the Indian Mail tackers, that left Calcutta on the 17th instant, the following shipments of Bengal Opium were made:—Patna, 1,600 chests; Benares, 1,500 chests.

The British steamship *Legislator*, which left this for Saigon, yesterday, returned to port again last night, in consequence of threatening weather and a falling barometer.

The last accounts from Ningpo (to the 16th instant) were reassuring as regards the position of foreigners, but considerable uneasiness still prevails among the native population.

The Stock of Malwa Opium in Bombay, on the 17th instant, was 2,000 chests. Prices on the same date were for cash, Rs. 1,330 per chest; time, Rs. 1,343 per chest. Market quiet. No stock of Old Malwa.

At the Periodical Biddings in London on the 16th instant, for Government Bills on India, £306,000 were allotted to Calcutta, and £194,000 to Bombay. Averages of allotment to Calcutta 22.06, and to Bombay same rate.

We hear that a new kind of fever has latterly been rife at Macao. It appears to be of the Dengue character. It is accompanied by severe pain in the joints, especially the knees, which causes the patient great agony for three days; after which the fever abates. It does not appear to be dangerous, but is extremely painful and enervating.

We learn that on board the Japanese troopship *Kanagida Maru*, which was coaling on the 13th inst., there were no less than 700 Japanese sick from the Camp at Liang-kaon. It is stated by the correspondent who mentions the fact, that there is no doubt that the climate is proving very detrimental to the Japanese, and that it would be hopeless for them to attempt to colonize on the island.

The *London and China Express* hears that the Chinese Government has expressed a desire for some English naval officer to undertake the organisation of the Chinese Navy, and that Captain Richard E. Tracey, R.N., is likely to be selected for the duty. It is to be hoped this does not result in a repetition of the Lay-Osborne fiasco. It seems rather strange too that at the present time English officers should be allowed to assist the Chinese in organising a Navy.

SAIGON.—Latest telegraphic advices, dated 21st September, state.—*Rice*—There is very little competition in the market and holders are, therefore, lowering their pretentions. Best average quality of the season is quoted at $1.23 per picul; supplies continue small. *Tonnage*—To Hongkong freights are firm and well maintained; rates are 24 to 25 cents per picul; to other destinations tonnage neglected. *Exchange*—Bill on Hongkong, 30 days' sight, 2 per cent. discount, nominal.

Miss Florence Norman took her benefit at the Theatre on Monday evening. There was a very good attendance. *Pygmalion and Galatea* was the first piece. In its rendering the abilities of the Company are well-known, and need no repetition here. At intervals during its representation, the members who took part in it were loudly applauded. The comedy of *Who Killed Cock Robin?* followed, and passed off very well, but was just a little too long. Miss Norman and Mr. Herberte, who sustained the principal characters, acted most creditably, and were highly appreciated. The Band of the 80th Regiment were present on the occasion, and added considerably to the evening's enjoyment.

A correspondent of the London *Times* at Yokohama, who signs himself "W.G.H.," writes to that journal, giving an account of the Formosa Expedition. He concludes by giving the following opinion upon the course pursued by the Japanese:—The Cabinet at Yedo is divided, Okuma, Minister of Finance, Okubo, Minister of the Interior, and Shimadzu Saburo, uncle of the ex-Prince of Satsuma, the instigator of the Richardson murder, and now Nadajiro, or second subject in the Empire, are for prosecuting the expedition, while most of the other Ministers are against it. It is said that a reinforcement of 5,000 troops is to be at once sent to Formosa, but the report requires confirmation. The legality of the course taken by the Cabinet at Yedo can hardly be sustained, while it will be difficult, if not impossible, for the Japanese to withdraw without humiliation from the position they have taken up. Should they refuse to do so, war between the two countries can hardly be avoided.

The *Egeria* is reported by wire as having passed through the Canal.

Stocks of Bengal Opium in Calcutta, on the 17th instant, consisted of 1,550 chests Patna and 119 chests Benares. Prices were for Patna, cash, Rs. 1,226 per chest; time, Rs. 1,229 per chest. Benares, cash, Rs. 1,177 chest. Market quiet.

A telegram from India, dated 17th instant quotes the rate of exchange in Bombay on China, 30 days' sight, Rs. 219 per $100. In Calcutta, same rate. In Bombay, on London, 6 months' sight, 1/10¾. In Calcutta, 1/10 5-16th. Bar silver, in Bombay, 105½. In Calcutta, 106¾. Gold Bars, in Bombay, 16¾.

A meeting of the members of the Hongkong Yacht Club took place at the Hongkong Club House yesterday, when the accounts for the past year were presented, and the Commodore, Vice-Commodore, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and other members of the Old Committee were unanimously re-elected, Mr. J. McLeod being added to the list.

DEGRADATION OF PRINCE KUNG.

We are in receipt of the *N. C. Daily News* of the 17th instant, which contains the translation of a short Imperial Decree degrading Prince Kung to the rank of a secondary Prince. The ground for this is stated to be that his language to the Emperor has been marked by manifold shortcomings. The exact reason for his degradation is not known, but the *Daily News* considers that the event, though important as a Chinese political occurrence, does not necessarily imply any alteration in foreign relations. The Prince is to continue to do duty in the Grand Council.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 19th September.

SPAIN.

Military operations have been recommenced in Spain.

The Carlists allege that the Czar has written to Don Carlos, expressing his sympathy.

GERMANY.

The Germans have expelled several Danes from Schleswig.

FRANCE.

MacMahon has returned to Paris. His reception in the Northern Departments was cordial.

TURKEY.

The Turkish loan is a great success.

AMERICA.

The insurgents at New Orleans have submitted.

Kellogg is reinstated at New Orleans.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1874.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

22nd September.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, Esq., R.N.

BREACH OF HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

Inspector Burns charged Fong Awai, master of the junk *Shung-li*, with giving false particulars at the Harbour Office, on the 18th instant, in that he had more arms and men on board than entered in the Harbour Master's books. Defendant was fined $10, or 14 days' hard labour.

Inspector Burns charged Chow Fong, master of the *Cheung-li* junk, with a similar offence, on the same date, and after a considerable amount of evidence shewing the fact, defendant was fined $10, or 14 days' hard labour.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

22nd September.

BEFORE CHAS. MAY, Esq.

OBSTRUCTING WHARVES.

P.C. Bond charged four boat people with obstructing the wharves at midnight along the Praya, and said he had repeatedly warned them before, but they took no notice of what he said.

The defendants were fined $1 each.

A FIGHT FOR MONEY.

Chinese constable No. 157 charged two coolies named Tin Shek Chu and Chow Acheong, with fighting and creating a disturbance near No. 1 Police Station, about money matters.

The defendants were fined 50 cents each, or three days' hard labour.

A DOUBLE OFFENCE.

Silk constable No. 677 charged a hawker named Lok Aping, with hawking salt fish, and with also calling out his ware in No. 5 district.

The defendant was fined 50 cents.

OBSTRUCTING PEDDAR'S WHARF.

P.C. Bond No. 4 charged Shek Apo, the master of a fishing boat, with obstructing the Wooden wharf near Peddar Street, with his boat and fishing net, so much so that a sampan got entangled in the net, an officer of the Spanish man-of-war being in it at the time, and was detained ten minutes.

Complainant said the entanglement caused a great many angry words to pass between the defendant and his crew and the crew of the sampan. The net also prevented other boats from getting in. He cautioned them previously to go away, but they did not. After this the entanglement took place.

Defendant was fined $5, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

OBSTRUCTION.

The occupants of houses No. 37, and 48, Wing-lok-street, summoned by P.C. Rae, were fined $5 each for obstructing the public street in front of their houses with merchandise.

ASSAULT.

Ng Awa, a shop coolie at the Praya West charged two coolies with assaulting him, because he ran against them with his water buckets and caused them to drop their bags of rice in the water, which, in consequence of the collision, ran though the bottom of the buckets on to the ground. As it appeared the complainant was to blame, giving the first blow in consequence of his broken buckets, he was fined $1, and the two defendants were fined 25 cents each for retaliating.

THE NAVAL WAREARE CASE.

The case was resumed in which Ching Afook, master, Wan Afook and three others of the *Tai-li* junk, and subsequently Kwok Asbing, master, and five of his crew of licensed boat No. 23, were charged with having a naval engagement with muskets and stones in the bay at Stone Cutter's Island near the *Powder Hulk* on the Island. The first defendant was fined $25, the second defendant $10, and Kwok Asbing, the master of boat No. 23, $10. The remaining eight were fined $3 each, and all excess of arms confiscated.

UNLAWFUL DETENTION.

W. F. Whitehead, Inspector of Brothels, charged two widow women named Chun Asae and Leung Acbing with unlawful detaining in their house, a girl eight years of age named Wong Akum, daughter of a boatman named Wong Atai.

The Inspector said on entering the second defendant's house he saw other four little girls which led him to suppose the house was one for the reception of small girls in this way. He did not know who they belonged to, and had not been able to investigate, but was going to do so.

Mr. May said he considered it advisable to do so at once, before the case got too far.

It appears the first defendant gave the complainant the loan of $20 some time ago at an interest of $3.60 per month, and he paid up till lately when she took his child as security, and then demanded the money first lent. As she could not get it she disposed of the girl to the second defendant (so she told the complainant) and realized her money. The complainant did not believe this, and took it only as a threat, but as the second defendant unlawfully detained the girl he charged her and the first with taking the girl to her house for that purpose against his will.

The case was then remanded till the 28th.

The National Lifeboat Institution has received two legacies of £1,000 each, the bequests in both cases being made for the establishment of new lifeboat stations.

SUPREME COURT.

22nd September.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE (SIR JOHN SMALE.)

PIRACY AND WOUNDING.

Cheung Alee, and Cheong Alcung, convicted yesterday of piracy and wounding off Cape D'Aguilar, on the 13th August last, were now brought up to receive sentence.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that if the jury had found either guilty of stabbing he should have felt it his duty to pass sentence of death. As it was he would order that the judgment of death be entered upon the record against the prisoners. The carrying of that out would depend upon whether or not his Excellency should see fit to extend the mercy of the Crown or not. The result would be, he doubted not, that they would be sent to penal servitude for life, but as to that it was not for him to say. He now directed the officer of the court to enter in the usual way upon the record of the trial the sentence of death.

The Attorney-General asked if His Lordship was not to sentence on the first count.

His Lordship then said he would sentence prisoners to penal servitude for five years on the first count, and on the second count order that sentence of death be recorded against them.

THE LEE LUM KWI EXTORTION CASE.

Lee Lum Kwi was indicted on five counts, the first four being with "threatening to accuse of a crime with intent to extort money," and the fifth with "accusing of crime with intent to extort money."

The following gentlemen were sworn as a special jury:—Messrs. R. S. Geary, H. W. Davis, E. J. Rohre, D. Buttanjee, C. Kuhn, M. Forbes, Jr., and A. André.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General (instructed by the Crown Solicitor) prosecuted; and Mr. Handley (instructed by Messrs. Stephens and Holmes) defended the prisoner.

The Attorney-General, in the course of his opening statement, said this was a most serious case, and certainly the most remarkable that he had ever laid before a jury. It was a case which, if brought home to the prisoner, would have a tendency to purify the community of this Colony from a most intolerable grievance. Prisoner was charged with attempting to extort money from one of his countrymen by means of threatening to accuse him of the most serious crimes. The prisoner was well known here. He was some years ago employed as interpreter at the Police Court, but was dismissed for having suppressed a document.

The Chief-Justice said he must stop the Attorney-General, for he did not think the minds of the jury ought to be prejudiced. Prisoner had been in the Police Office and had left; that was all they had to do with. If the Attorney-General went into the cause, they should be trying prisoner not upon the evidence there, but upon the tendency of the man's character to lead to this sort of thing.

The Attorney-General said he would say nothing more about that. The crime was one which in the eyes of the law was considered so serious that under certain circumstances the court had power to imprison for life. At the same time, there might be a case of so trifling a nature that imprisonment for a few days would satisfy the offence. How far between these extremes this case ranged was not a matter for the jury. What they had to consider was whether prisoner endeavoured to extort money as indicted. The learned Attorney-General then went over the details of the case, which will be found in the evidence.

Yeung Amow said: I am a native of Chow Han village in the Macao district. I came to Hongkong in 1858. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. had a place here on board a vessel at that time. I was employed by that firm. I was more than a year on board their vessel, and then I went to a place in Fohkien. Eventually I settled at Swatow. I was fifteen years in the service of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. I returned to Hongkong in 1868, and have lived here ever since. I hold crown leases in this Colony. When I left Swatow, my brothers Apat and Apow succeeded me in business. I had seven shops there valued at about $10,000. Apat subsequently left and went to Macao, where he still is. I have a family house at my village. Some months ago I heard there was trouble about my brothers property at Swatow. My brothers built a house, the Swatow Guild objected to its height, and it was pulled down by order of the mandarin. Apow got into trouble, and was arrested by the mandarin. I saw the prisoner about Apow's trouble in March last, in the compradore's room at the Hongkong Club. The compradore (Akai) was present. Akai, who spoke first, said to prisoner "Apow in Swatow is in difficulty, will you get him off?" Prisoner said "Very well, I can do it." I said, "If you can do it, I will tell my brother to pay your expenses." There was more conversation, but I cannot recollect it. The prisoner then invited me to go and see him at his house. I had known him for two or three years. I went to his house, and spoke about mandarins and about the likeness of Fong-yu, the mandarin who has authority at Swatow. The prisoner said Fong-yu was a good friend of his, and he said if he wanted money he could get it from him. He showed me Fong-yu's likeness (produced). The prisoner went to Swatow about Apow's business. I afterwards heard of the death of my brother. I used to receive the rents of my Swatow property through my brothers; after Apat went to Macao I received them from Apow. On 12th July my rents stopped, after I had heard that my brother was dead. I then put my brother's clerk in charge of my property. There is no one in charge of it now; the houses have been seized by the mandarin surnamed Tan. After my rents ceased I saw prisoner next on 31st July at Mr. Brereton's office. He asked after my welfare. I said to the prisoner that on account of my brothers' affairs I was in great distress. I said I felt ashamed and did not like to see my friends. Prisoner asked why I did not come to his house and he asked me to come. The Chinese clerk (Ayow) in Mr. Brereton's office told me to leave, and I did so. He came out after me and some conversation took place. I then went to the Hongkong Club, to the compradore's room. The compradore told me something about my houses, and prisoner came in, and said "He is very lucky." I asked "What is so lucky." Prisoner said "Sit down, I have something to speak to you." Then prisoner said "I have a case against you and your brother. The case against you is light, that against your brother is heavy." You I can save, but your brother I cannot. You give me some money." I cannot say how much of this conversation the compradore heard. I then said to prisoner, "If you can save me you can save my brother." Prisoner said "I can do it, if you give me money." I asked him how much he wanted, and he said "plenty." I again asked him how much, and he would not say. I then went to the compradore, who was in the outer room. Prisoner followed me, and I said to the compradore, "He (prisoner) is talking about money; you are a friend of his, ask him how much he wants." Prisoner then said, "The affair is true, and if you come to my house, I'll show you an official communication." He added "I am not telling an untruth; if I tell an untruth I will never make a fortune." He said "I'll be burned by fire and struck by thunder." I then said to prisoner, "How much do you want to save me and my brother?" Prisoner said $5,000, and opened his hand. The compradore was present and heard this. I said, "So much, that won't do." The prisoner said, "If you do not give me this money I have prepared witnesses. I will get up a false fight in the streets, get you arrested, then I'll take you to the Police Station, and charge you with kidnapping, murder, and robbery. I have received a letter from Fong, the mandarin, in which he tells me to buy ten witnesses and to engage all the barristers. There are one or two small lawyers in the Colony left for you. Those that left are of no use." He said he had engaged all the barristers. I said "I and you are good friends, why do you do such things?" Prisoner said "I make money by this. The mandarin will reward me. I have a button, and want to become a mandarin. Don't distrust me, if you give me the money it will be all right. After you are arrested and taken to the Police Station two or three days, if you'll pay me the money I'll get you off." I said, "I won't say much more. I'll go home." There was something more said which I cannot recollect. I forgot to mention that I offered prisoner $200. I said "The case against my brother is heavy, I'll give you $200, and finish with it." Prisoner said, "No, I'll not take less than $5,000." I asked him whether he would make it less and he said "No, not one cash." I said "If I give you $5,000 what will you do?" He said "I will guarantee that you live here in peace." He added, "If you do not pay me the money, I will buy witnesses and charge you. After you are charged the mandarin will send a despatch for your rendition. I'll press the case against you." I then said "I will go away." I went to the Club between two and three o'clock and left about five. I told prisoner I would give him an answer next day. I saw him on the following day (1st August) at the compradore's room at the Club. I said, "Lum Kwi, you want $5,000; I have spoken to my brother, and he won't give it." Prisoner said nothing, but hold down his head and smiled. I then heard prisoner and the compradore talking about money matters, and I left. At the previous interview at the Club, prisoner said, "I have brought two witness from Choo-chow. They are living in my house, and one has his ear cut off." I asked prisoner why there was a man with his ear cut off. Prisoner said, "If it was not you it was your brother," and I understood by that that he meant one of us had done it. After leaving the Club on the 1st August, I went on board the *Poyang* steamer. I saw the prisoner there, and went to the compradore's room. I closed the door. I heard prisoner ask the compradore to open the door, and he did so. Prisoner came in and asked me to go ashore. I said "What for, what business is that." Prisoner said "Let us go ashore and settle the matter." I said "I have business, let me go home for a few days and when I return I shall speak to you." Prisoner said, "That won't do, you must come, I have a policeman here," pointing to the fore part of the vessel. He then touched me on the shoulder with his hand, and said "Go out." I then went out and saw a European policeman. The prisoner spoke to the constable, and pointed to me, and said "This is the man." I got frightened, and went to Captain Carroll who was in the fore part of the upper deck. I knew the Captain at Swatow fifteen years ago, and have seen him often since then. The Captain went with me to where the prisoner was, and asked him if he had a warrant to arrest me. Prisoner was frightened and wanted to speak, but could not. The Captain then spoke to the constable. The compradore was there also, and told me to sit down further on, and I sat down near his room. The Captain then said something to prisoner and he walked away. I went to Macao with the steamer, but did not see prisoner there. I did not see him again till he was arrested. I returned from Macao on the 11th August, and went to the Registrar-General.

Mr. Handley cross-examined the witness, but nothing material was elicited.

Hon. C. C. Smith said; I am Registrar-General, and by virtue of my office am protector of the Chinese. The last witness came to me on the 11th August, and made some complaint. In consequence of that I made an application to the sitting magistrate, and a warrant was issued on the 12th August for prisoner's apprehension. I was present when the information was sworn.

By Mr. Handley: Captain Carroll came to me and gave me certain information on the 10th August. I then sent a message to last witness at Macao, and he came to me on his arrival. Captain Carroll said to me they were attempting to squeeze a poor old Chinaman; they wanted $5,000 out of him.

Chong Akai, compradore at the Hongkong Club, said: I have been in Hongkong for twenty-two years, and have known Amow for about thirteen years. I have known the prisoner seven or eight years. I never knew Apow. I saw Amow and prisoner together in my room at the Club in reference to Apow's troubles. Prisoner was asked to go to Swatow and speak for him. He did go. When he returned I had a conversation with him. He said "I went to Swatow to speak about Apow's affairs, but was too late." He added "I went to see the mandarin Fong, and ask him not to do anything to Apow. Fong said he would come to Hongkong in May, and that he was going to Canton to present the matter to the Viceroy and he would then give me an answer. Apat is guilty of kidnapping, murder and other serious offences." He told me also that Apow was guilty of the same offences, which were committed at Choo-chow. He did not say when they were committed. I have seen Apat. On the 30th July, prisoner gave me a message for Amow. He told me to tell him an officer had come from Choo-chow. Prisoner said the officer told him that the mandarin was willing that Apat and Amow's property, should be sold, the mandarin retaining seven-tenths of the proceeds and they getting the three-tenths. I gave that message to Amow in my room on the 31st July. Prisoner came in afterwards, and said "I met you at Mr. Caldwell's office, and I meet you here again—so opportune." I requested prisoner to sit down, and have some tea. The prisoner took Amow by the hand into the inner room, and said "I have something to say to you." I heard a few words of what passed. Amow said, "I am very much afraid of this thing." When they came out they sat down in the outer room. I said to prisoner, "Amow tells me that the Viceroy wants to apprehend him. Is that so. If it is, it is very bad, and you must take care of him." Prisoner said, "It is true, the Viceroy wants to arrest him," I said, "We are all friends you must think of the matter." Prisoner said, "It is true, I will take an oath and cut off the cook's head." When Amow heard this, he got frightened. He took me into the inner room and said something which the prisoner could not hear. In consequence, I, in coming out, said to prisoner, "I have something to say to you." Prisoner then went into the inner room, which Amow left, and I and prisoner were together. I said, "Amow is willing to give you $200 to settle the matter." Prisoner said, "Let Amow come and speak to me, I have business with him." I said to prisoner that Amow had told me he wanted $5,000 from him, and asked how he could want so much, and was it true. Prisoner said, "You must not speak to me about this affair, let Amow speak to me." We then came into the outer room when Amow said to prisoner, "I'll give you $200." Prisoner said, "No, that won't do." I don't remember any more. Amow then left, asking me to go to his house without fail. Prisoner soon afterwards left. I went to Amow's house that evening and then I went on to prisoner's house and got there after ten o'clock. I said to him, "Amow has sent me here to ask you whether it was true that the Viceroy wanted to apprehend him, and if you have any official document let me see it." He opened a wardrobe and brought out a despatch, but he would not let me see it as he said there were some private matters in it. The characters were blue and red, and the paper was of a brown colour. I said to the prisoner, "That paper is false, it is not for the arrest of Amow." Prisoner then said "I will show you proof, and will show you a letter from Fong Hing." I read the letter and put it in my pocket. There was a card in it. Prisoner asked me to return the letter and I refused. Prisoner said I could take a copy but must return the letter. I took a copy, but subsequently tore it up. Prisoner then wrote a letter to Fong-hing, and told me to take a copy of it, and show to Amow and send it to Canton. I did so. Next day (the 1st August) I saw prisoner and Amow at my room. Prisoner said to Amow, "Have you consulted with your brother?" Amow said "It is difficult to consult with him," meaning that would not do. He added "You save me alone, it is difficult to talk to Apat." Amow then asked prisoner how much he wanted, but prisoner did not say anything. Amow then said, "$5,000 is too much, we cannot decide." Amow said to me, "You speak to him, he wants too much." I said to Amow it was not my business, and I would not have anything to do with it. Amow left. I then said to prisoner, "About Amow's affair, you must do your best." Prisoner said, "Do not say anything to anybody." I then said, "Is it true you asked $5,000." Prisoner replied, "The Viceroy has offered a reward of $5,000, which is not much." He then went away.

The Court adjourned at six till Wednesday, (to-day) at 10 a.m.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

MAN AKIN v. CHEONG LIN, $145.—Mr. Holmes appeared for the plaintiff, and as there were other parties who should have been summoned, the case was adjourned till Tuesday next.

MOOLASSING v. JENKIN, $22.—A verdict was given for plaintiff in this case.

LEUNG AFOON v. TONG WAN SEE, $92.05.—This case was settled in favor of plaintiff.

WEN AYU v. TONG ASING, $46.23.—Verdict for defendant was given in this case.

HONGKONG AND CHINA RICE CO. v. OW CHEONG LEE, $78.93, and THE SAME v. LEE AMOON, $126.86.—The first case was settled, and after hearing the evidence in the other, judgment was given in favor of plaintiff.

LI APUN v. CHAN ATU AND OTHERS, $61.20.—This case, after a considerable amount of evidence, was settled in favor of the plaintiff.

THE SAME v. TONG MING, $281.51; THE SAME v. LAI APUEY, $104.61; and THE SAME v. TONG YUEN CHUN, $60.39, were adjourned till next Tuesday.

SORABJEE MANCHEJEE AND OTHERS v. SOUZA, $8.70.—This was a claim for two cases of sherry at 1.10 per dozen, and some cases of gin at $1.25 per case, which the plaintiff said he bought from a China shop at $1 per case, and supplied to the "Liverpool Arms." Plaintiff was nonsuited.

THE STREET CRY NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I am glad to see you are again calling attention to the intolerable Nuisance of the street cries both by licensed and unlicensed hawkers. Might I suggest a mode by which it is probable the practice would be put down at once—that is by simply notifying to the hawkers that their licenses will be withdrawn if they be convicted a certain number of times of disturbing the public peace. The bare liability to this would in all likelihood be sufficient to keep them silent. A little more vigilance too on the part of Lukongs and Indian Police would not be amiss.

Yours,

H. W.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1874.

THE PROPOSED SANITARIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—While the question of supplying a Sanitarium at the Peak or at the Gap is under discussion, will you permit me to call attention to a point in connection with the subject which is indicated in the remarks you make in to-day's paper, but upon which it is well that there should be a perfectly clear understanding.

There are two objects to be met by such an establishment—first, as originally proposed, that of providing some place of retreat from the summer heats, and secondly, as you point out to day, that of providing a Sanitarium in the strict sense of the word—a place in fact to which invalids can go to recruit their health. It does not seem to have occurred to those who have written and spoken on the subject that, though both these objects are desirable, they are quite distinct and in some respects incompatible. In an establishment to which people resort simply for a change, it is likely that extreme quietness will not be preserved, and consequently such a place would not be suited to an invalid requiring not only more bracing air than is to be obtained in the lower parts of the island, but as is generally the case, perfect quiet and retirement.

I would suggest therefore that, if possible, there should be two establishments—one for general resort and one specially for invalids—the latter being so situated as to be quiet and secluded. I need hardly add that while the local Government cannot be held absolutely called upon to co-operate in the former—though it would at the same time be reasonable that they should do so—they are almost bound out of ordinary consideration for the health of the colony to supply a building of the latter kind, provided the public do not object to the expenditure of a reasonable sum of money upon it. I trust that the matter will be considered in both its aspects, and that before the next scorching heats overtake us, at least the last named object will have been attained. I have had ample opportunity of obtaining information on the subject, and may state that opinion is unanimous as to rapid and beneficial effects which the change of atmosphere from the lower levels to the Peak will produce in almost all cases of fever or diarrhœa—the two diseases which we have most to dread in summer.

Your obedient servant,

AN OLD RESIDENT.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1874.

RECOGNITION OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

The *Times* says:—"So much has been said and written within the last ten days on the recognition of the *de facto* Government of Madrid that no one can be surprised to hear that this step has been officially announced. The resolution has not been hastily formed. The German Government is now promoting the recognition of Spain, but the recognition will be a joint act, and would have been accorded some time since but for the reluctance of France and the indifference of Germany. Prince Bismarck now desires what he formerly slighted, and hence the step is taken which we do not now for the first time approve. We sincerely hope that the moral results of the act will correspond to our object in recommending it. Our only regret is that her Majesty had not been advised to recognise the *de facto* Government of Spain before. If recognition is, as we believe, desirable and politic now, it was still more desirable many months since, and it is not easy to defend at the same time our present action and our past inaction. There is an advantage in the joint recognition of new Governments, but this advantage may be purchased too dearly, and in pursuing it too exclusively we do so at the risk of diminishing rather than increasing the moral effect of recognition. The recognition of the Spanish Government by the Great Powers will exert an influence on it and on the people in the Peninsula; it must indirectly, if not directly, strengthen them in putting down the Carlist rebels, and it will hasten the reconstitution of the nation. The immediate extinction of an insurrection which had been in progress for a considerable time before the departure of King Amadeus is not to be expected, but we may hope that it will soon be reduced to smaller proportions, and continue to dwindle away, until it is abandoned in despair."

THE POWER OF CAPITALISTS.

Great divergence of opinion exists whether the growing tendency of capital to accumulate in few hands ought to be regarded as beneficial or the reverse. It is urged, not unjustly, that these aggregations of wealth facilitate the execution of great works, which could scarcely be undertaken were capital more equally distributed. According to this theory, capitalists stand in the relation of paymasters to those regiments of industry about which Mr. Carlyle has so eloquently written, and so help greatly towards the proper organisation of labour by its chosen captains. On the other hand, many people believe this tendency contains the seeds of danger, by broadening social lines of demarcation, and by virtually handing over power to the few. Without expressing any opinion on the main argument, it may be sufficient to point out that in special cases the possession of gigantic wealth by individuals has produced beneficial results to the community at large, which apparently could not have been obtained by any other means. A case in point is related to have occurred to the late Baron Anselm de Rothschild, the great Viennese financier and capitalist. In 1866, when war broke out between Austria and Prussia, Count Belcredi, a nobleman of Ultramontane principles, was at the head of the Austrian Government. Being straightened for recruits, and feeling sympathy with the Israelitish portion of the population, he suddenly called upon that community to organise several battalions at their own cost, although they duly furnished their proper quota to the national forces. In fact, the order if carried out would have placed the Jews in Austria under serious disadvantages compared with their fellow-subjects. As might have been expected, the Jews protested loudly against this class legislation, which in effect would be equivalent to a re-imposition of the exceptional taxes that were formerly levied on their community. But their indignation would probably have been of little use but for Baron Anselm, who instantly wrote to Count Belcredi stating his determination to close his offices and break off all financial relations with the Government unless the objectionable order was cancelled. This threat had immediate effect. The Count being unable to find funds for the continuance of the war, rescinded the obnoxious regulation, and Baron Anselm remained at Vienna. By developing the principle on which the Baron acted in this matter, it would be possible for a combination of leading European capitalists to put their veto on most international wars. England and Germany might perhaps manage for a time without financial assistance, but no other nation in Europe could carry on war if the great bankers and financiers were averse to its continuance.—*Globe.*

At a recent regatta at Ageecroft four colliers carried off the £50 plate in a maiden race for "gentl

FORTIFICATION IN FRANCE.

(Army and Navy Gazette.)

Since we wrote last week on the subject of the fabulous sums which France is spending upon new fortifications wherewith to protect Paris and her Eastern frontier, the Assembly has voted the budget of the War Minister. The sum demanded by General de Cissey amounts, in round numbers, to £20,000,000, which is intended for the keep of 415,000 regulars and 27,000 gendarmes. The War Minister will, of course, have to ask for a large supplementary credit one of these days, when it becomes a question of arming and equipping the territorial Army; and in fact we know from M. Riant's report that, leaving the new forts out of the question, no less a sum than £40,000,000 will be required to replenish the French magazines and equip the Army of the future. The French Assembly has also determined to take into consideration whether 5,000,000 francs should not be placed at the disposal of the War Minister to enable him to mobilize a portion of the reserves, now about a million strong. It will be remembered that a couple of years ago compulsory service was voted, and consequently every able-bodied Frenchman, with a few exceptions, must serve for twenty years. After five years a man passes from the Active Army, into the reserve of the Active Army, then into the Territorial Army; and lastly into the reserve of the Territorial Army. As the annual contingent, which produces some 300,000 men, would furnish too many recruits for the Active Army, half of the contingent is merely called out for a couple of months' drill. But since the voting of the new law the War Minister, for want of money, has not been able to mobilise his reserves of old soldiers who have served five years in the Active Army, nor yet to call out the second portion of three annual contingents for drill. This fact formed the subject of a warm debate in the Assembly a few months ago, when the War Minister was accused of disregarding the orders of the Chamber. But what could General du Barrail do without the sinews of war? On Tuesday the same matter was once more discussed, and the probability is that £200,000 will be voted to enable the present War Minister to mobilise, not a million of men, but 250,000 just by way of experiment, and to see if the reserves will be forthcoming when called upon. M. Keller, who brought this proposition forward, pointed out that when France declared war against Germany she had an Army of only 400,000 men, with a reserve of 200,000. Now France has an Active Army as large as in 1870, and nearly a million of men to fall back upon. It is true that out of this million one-half of the men have never been called out to drill, and that there are neither arms nor equipment for the other 500,000; nor have the officers of the Territorial Army yet been appointed. The reserves as an independent force have as yet no organisation; for such an immense military reform as that undertaken by France cannot be accomplished in a day. The probability is that the 5,000,000 francs, if voted, will be applied by the War Minister to calling up the undrilled recruits, and attaching them for a short time to their district regiments. The more we examine facts the more we are struck with the stupendous blow inflicted by Germany on the military power of France. Naturally, France has men, a patriotic and generous Assembly has voted mints of money in order to recruit her strength; but still it will take years before our neighbours will be able to recover their old form—years of hard work and patience. The numbers of men held up to the Chamber signify little at present, for the men are not available for service; and if the truth were known we should probably find that half the men of the Active Army are really on furlough. The national Assembly has also voted an extra £400 in aid of the new military club started in Paris. Clubs of a similar description, where officers can study, &c., have been created in a number of garrison towns since the war, and in every instance the municipal council has paid the first expenses. The fact is that the disasters of the late war have been attributed in a great measure to a want of proper education on the part of the French officers, whilst it has also been admitted that they had no advantages. Most of them, men of humble rank and slender means, no place of recreation was open to them when off duty but the *café*, where bad habits were easily acquired, and where study was, of course, impossible. It was under these circumstances that the nation took up the idea of endowing the Army with clubs liberally furnished with military works.

DR. KENEALY AND GRAY'S INN.

(Times.)

The following is a copy of the minutes and resolutions adopted by the Benchers of Gray's-inn on the 1st ultimo—"At the adjourned Special Pension, holden this 1st day of August, 1874, for the purpose of inquiring into the fact of Dr. Kenealy, Q.C., a member of this Inn and a Bencher, being the editor of the *Englishman* and his conduct as such, Present: The Treasurer (Mister Russell), Masters Hollser (Solicitor-General), Manisty, Wilde, Parker, Wigg, Wisbay, Blount, Tatham, Fooks, and Joyce. The minutes of the adjourned Special Pension, holden on the 18th of July, were read. The Steward reports that on the 8th of July he wrote and sent to Dr. Kenealy a letter, of which the following is a copy:—'Steward's Office, Gray's-inn, W.C., July 8th, 1874.—Sir,—I am desired by the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench to give you notice that, not having received any answer to my letter addressed to your solicitor, Mr. Evans, on the 1st, inst., they will at the adjourned Pension, to be holden on the 18th inst., limit the inquiry to the fact of your being the editor of the newspaper called the *Englishman*, and your conduct as such.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Charles Edmund Banks, Steward. To E. V. Kenealy, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., 2, Gray's-inn-square.' The Steward further reports that on the 18th of July he communicated to Dr. Kenealy and his solicitor the orders of Pension made on that day, in a letter of which the following is a copy:—'Steward's Office, Gray's-inn, W.C., July 18, 1874.—Sir,—I beg to communicate to you the orders of Pension set out on the other side, and which were made by the Master of the Bench at the adjourned Special Pension holden this day.—I am, your obedient servant (Signed), Charles Edmund Banks, Steward. To E. V. Kenealy, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.' The Steward further reports that on Monday, July 20, he delivered to Mr. Bradley, the printer of the *Englishman*, at his printing offices, 1, Plough-court, Fetter-lane, a copy of the following order:—'Gray's-inn.—At an adjourned Special Pension holden on the 18th of July, 1874, ordered that the printer of the *Englishman* be requested to attend the Special Pension to be holden on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. (Signed) Charles Edmund Banks, Steward.' The Steward further reports, that on the 30th of July he received from Mr. Bradley a letter, of which the following is a copy:—'1, Plough-court, Fetter-lane, E.C., July 30, 1874.—Dear Sir,—I regret to say that my position as a printer would render my attendance at your Special Pension an unbusinesslike proceeding on my part. I am obliged, therefore, to be absent. With deep regret, I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant (Signed), Charles W. Bradley.' The Treasurer read a letter which he had this day received from Mrs. Kenealy:—'Lancing, Sussex, July 31, 1874.—Sir,—On receipt of the order of Pension of July 18, Dr. Kenealy sought for counsel to represent him, but failed to procure one; circuit keeps all out of town, and Dr. Kenealy would not be justified in going to the expense of bringing counsel to town specially. Under these circumstances he went to town, intending to appear himself, but he was attacked with violent pains in the head, and was obliged to return here. I am sorry, therefore, to say he cannot attend on August 1st. He has no knowledge of what the new charges are against him, having received no particulars from Gray's-inn. He is reluctant to ask for any further adjournment, and he leaves the Masters of the Bench to act as their own sense of honour, right, and justice may dictate.—I am, Sir, yours sincerely, (Signed) Elizabeth Kenealy.' Dr. Kenealy did not attend, and no one attended on his behalf. The printer, Mr. Bradley, did not attend. Seventeen numbers of the *Englishman*, bearing the name of Dr. Kenealy, Q.C. as editor, commencing the 11th of April last, and ending this day, were produced by the Steward pursuant to the order of the Bench, and their contents were considered by the Benchers present. The following resolutions were moved by Master Manisty, seconded by Master Holker, and carried unanimously:—'1. That this Pension find as a fact that Dr. Kenealy is the editor of the newspaper called the *Englishman*. 2. That the *Englishman* is replete with libels of the grossest character. 3. That Dr. Kenealy, being editor of that newspaper, is unfit to be a Master of the Bench of this Honourable Society.' The following resolutions were moved by Master Manisty, seconded by Master Holker, and carried by a majority of 10 to 1:—'4. That the call of Dr. Kenealy to this Bench be and the same is hereby vacated. 5. That Dr. Kenealy be prohibited from dining in the hall of this Society until further order.' The following resolutions were moved by Master Manisty, seconded by Master Holker, and carried unanimously:—'6.—That the further consideration of this matter, as well as the consideration of the several other charges which Dr. Kenealy has been called upon to answer, be postponed to a future Pension to be hereafter appointed. 7.—That a copy of this day's proceedings to be sent to Dr. Kenealy; also, that a copy be screened in the hall of this Inn, and that a copy be sent to the treasurer of each of the other Inns of Court. Ordered that the Treasurer be requested to transmit to the Lord Chancellor a copy of the proceedings at the Special Pensions holden on the 7th and 18th of July and this day, together with the 17 numbers of the *Englishman*.'"

RAILWAY-CARRIAGE COOLER.

The experience of the Summer at home especially to travellers by the underground lines, will give some idea of the inconvenience which the summer heats occasion to railway passengers in India and other tropical countries. Many experiments have been tried for the reduction of the temperature in Indian railway carriages during the hot months, sometimes as 100 deg. Fah., but except in one or two cases, with but indifferent success. The *Times of India*, however describes one, which on a prolonged trial has proved completely successful It consists of a light zinc frame made to fix easily on to the outside of carriage doors or windows; to the frame is attached or fitted a revolving disc of *khus-khus* or other material. This frame is so constructed as to contain at the bottom a supply of water into which the disc dips deeply. At the end of the disc-spindle inside (and outside, if found necessary) is fitted a small brass handle, by a slight turn of which the revolving disc takes up a fresh supply of water; so that by the turn, or half-turn of the handle once within from every quarter to half an hour, the *khus-khus*, or whatever material may be employed, is kept constantly and literally "dripping wet." In addition to this, the disc or circular tattie has a fringe of woollen cloth attached, which, together with the thread used in its manufacture, are aids to capillary attraction, and help to keep the tattie wet while it is stationary. The working of the "cooler" requires little or no instruction, and the simplest effort causes the revolution of the disc.—*Public Opinion.*

ARCHDEACON GRAY'S COLLECTION.

(London and China Express.)

Some weeks since we drew attention to the fact that the collection of Chinese articles exhibited at Vienna by the Venerable Archdeacon Gray had been transferred to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, and was to be displayed there for the advantage of the public. We are now glad to learn that the collection has been opened out, and that it is most effectively displayed in one of the courts adjoining the well-known Pompeian house and garden. The articles composing the collection are arranged in a series of groups, each in its distinct cabinet. The arrangement is artistic and satisfactory, and reflects great credit upon Dr. David S. Price, one of the directors of the company, who arranged the collection. The display is very effective, and without wishing to detract in the slightest degree from the merit of the Chinese Commission at Vienna last year, we have no hesitation in saying that the collection shows to better advantage at the Palace than at Vienna. The collection is now open to the public, and we doubt not that lovers of Oriental art, old residents in China, and friends of the Archdeacon, will find in this Chinese Court at the Crystal Palace a new centre of attraction. On the 7th inst. the directors issued invitations for a private view of the collection, and afterwards entertained a party of visitors at luncheon. After luncheon the health of Archdeacon Gray was proposed in graceful terms by Dr. D. S. Price, and the hope expressed by the speaker that he might soon return to England and inspect his own treasures, as they now appear at the Palace, was cordially echoed by the company. Mr. Thomas Thomas returned thanks on behalf of Mr. Gray, and was charged to convey the thanks of the directors to Mr. Gray for his interesting contribution. The health of Mr. Bowra, of the Chinese Vienna Commission, through whose instrumentality the loan of the collection had been obtained, was also proposed by Dr. Price, and after a cordial acknowledgment of the courtesy and hospitality of the Crystal Palace directors the party separated.

The *Civil Service Review* understands that a Parliamentary return is likely to be moved for, "showing the number and names of all Government officials who are connected with any joint-stock company or public institution or association other than Government employment, the duties of which require personal attendance during the hours appointed at their respective Government offices for the performance of public duties, and for which private services they receive payment in money, fee, or reward."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SEPTEMBER 22ND, EVENING.

Patna, $575 opening rate, and $562½ for high numbers, closing at $577½ to $585, according to numbers; Benares, $550 opening price, closing at $555 firm. No change in Malwa. Imports per steamer *Ava* French Mail, 320 chests Patna, 20 chests Benares—Total, 340 chests.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamship *Diomed*, for London:—
Congou..... 85,200 lbs.

FROM SWATOW.—Congou, 1,953 lbs.; Oolong, 17,428 lbs.; Souchong, 3,968 lbs. Total, 23,349 lbs.

FROM AMOY.—Oolong, 19,520 lbs.

FOR NEW YORK.—Oolong, 36,781 lbs.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/0½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/1½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/2
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—7 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$60 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,650 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 85 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$195 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$530 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$133 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$122 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—25 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—8 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 91 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

SALES ON SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

China Root, 50 bags, at Tls. 2.5.5.0, by Yuentai to travelling trader.

Fungus, 5 bags, at $52.70, by Chun-foong to local trader.

Almonds, 10 bags, at $18.50, by Kwong-hing-chong to travelling trader.

Dried Prawns, 12 bags, at $11.50, by Kin-leeyuen to travelling trader.

Brown Sugar, 400 bags, at $3.50, by Tai-foong-shun to local trader.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST.
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Antenor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 1st prox.
LONDON	Melbrek	Peirce	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Beautiful Star	George Bilton	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch
Do.	Ardent	Robert Clasper	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Falcon	Shiell	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK *via* SUEZ CANAL	Galley of Lorne (str.)	W. H. Burgoyne		A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	San Juan	A. Urtubinga	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Omega	Bruce	Whampoa	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sir Harry Parkes	Thos. Stephens	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Lathley Rich	Thos. Mitchell	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY	Lizzie & Rosa	J. Phillips	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Bokhara (str.)	W. D. Anderson		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, GALLE, &c.	Columbian (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Namoa (str.)	Westoby	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
MANILA	Maria y Vicenta	Santa Coloma	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Tanais (str.)	Reynier	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at noon.
Do.	Behar (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Ava (str.)	Fleurinis	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
Do.	Malacca (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Amoy (str.)	Thos. Smith	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI, &c.	Hai-Loong (str.)	Abbott	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at noon.

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SILK and CASHMERE EMBROIDERED JACKETS and MANTILLAS of the latest Parisian designs.

All the Newest Shapes in Ladies' WHITE, BROWN, DRAB, and BLACK UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS.

Also, the Italian CHIP HATS.

Boys' and Girls' STRAW HATS, in great variety.

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Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS in French Check TAFFETA. Plain, Figured, and Checked Japanese SILKS.

All the New Shades in French FOULARD, a material most suitable for Costumes and Summer Wear.

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tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

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AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 800,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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LANDSTEIN & Co.,
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tf 994 Hongkong, 26th June, 1874.

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Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

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THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
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tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

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GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
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333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAKAO.

THE Steamship
"HAI-LOONG,"
Capt. Abbott, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 23rd inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
4d 1482 Hongkong, 19th September, 1874.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship
"NAMOA,"
Captain Westoby, will be despatched for the for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 1488 Hongkong, 21st September, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"TANAIS,"
Captain Reynier, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA
TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at Noon.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
1472 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"AVA,"
Captain Fleurinis, will be despatched for SHANGHAI
TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
1473 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1874.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, GALLE AND BOMBAY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"COLUMBIAN"
will leave for the above places with quick despatch.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 19th September, 1874. [1480

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"ANTENOR"
will be despatched on or about the 1st proximo.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1479 Hongkong, 19th September, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BEHAR"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 15th September, 1874. [1452

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALACCA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 15th September, 1874. [1453

FOR NEW YORK.
(Vid SUEZ CANAL.)

THE British Steamship
"GALLEY OF LORNE,"
W. H. Burgoyne, Master, shortly expected from Shanghai, will have early despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MacG. HEATON.
tf 1462 Hongkong, 17th September, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Clipper Ship
"LATHLEY RICH,"
Thomas Mitchell, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1441 Hongkong, 14th September, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Ship
"SIR HARRY PARKES"
will load at this and Whampoa for the above Port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1436 Hongkong, 12th September, 1874.

FOR SYDNEY *(Direct.)*

THE British Barque
"LIZZIE & ROSA,"
J. Phillips, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will be dispatched as above, on or about the 1st October.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
1433 Hongkong, 11th September, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque
"MARIA Y VICENTA,"
Santa Coloma, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1429 Hongkong, 10th September, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE British Barque
"FALCON,"
Shiell, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MacG. HEATON,
OR
THOMAS & MERCER,
Canton.
tf 1423 Hongkong, 9th September, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque
"OMEGA,"
Captain Bruce, will load here and at Whampoa as above.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1318 Hongkong, 24th August, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Bark
"ARDENT,"
Robert Clasper, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1419 Hongkong, 9th September, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Clipper Ship
"BEAUTIFUL STAR,"
George Bilton, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1202 Hongkong, 18th August, 1874.

FOR LONDON.
(To follow the "SING TAI.")

THE Clipper Ship
"MELBREK,"
Capt. Peirce, will load here, at Whampoa and Macao, for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
A. MacG. HEATON,
OR
DEACON & Co.,
Canton.
tf 1283 Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK

THE A 1 Peruvian Ship
"SAN JUAN,"
(late American Ship "James R. Keelor,")
A. Urtubinga, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, at low rates, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 30th July, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*BOKHARA*," Captain W. D. ANDERSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 25th instant.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 14th September, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE Spanish Screw Steamer
"FORMOSA,"
458 tons Register, 7,500 piculs Carrying Capacity.
For Particulars, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1416 Hongkong, 9th September, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. M. ULLMANN has this day REMOVED his Establishment to No. 8, Graham Street.
1283 Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

SUNWOO,
MANUFACTURER OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MATTING,
WORKS—QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST POINT,
(Near the Sailors' Home.)
OFFICE—*New Rec. No. 30, Wing Lock Street,*
HONGKONG.
1428 Hongkong, 10th September, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and GILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.
HING KEE.
1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Wo

Extracts.

LITTLE MAIDENS.

Little maidens, sweet and fair,
Tossing back their wavy hair,
Laughing, skipping, all the day,
Happy as a lamb at play;
Like a baby's angel dream,
Like the tinkling of a stream,
Is the happiness they bring—
Is the joyous notes they sing.
Oh! how soon the little doves
Tell each other of their loves.
Silly thoughts they can't conceal,
But must childishly reveal.
Then in confidence they show
Some love-token from their beau.
Tho' like timid hares they run
And his presence feign to shun,
Yet their love is shown the while
In that little-girlish smile.
Pretty little lively misses
Longing for a change of kisses.
Half asham'd to kiss their mother,
Tired kissing one another.
Blushing, looking rather sly,
Giving kisses on the sly,
Cheerful are the little dears,
Passing through life's brightest years.
In the margin of their teens,
Looking out on fairy scenes.
Arbours, meadows, groves, and bowers
Beautified with choicest flowers,
Decorate future way.
Down along the golden day.
Little dream they of the cares,
Sore temptations, traps, and snares,
Which the wily tempter hath
Hidden in their future path;
Or the trouble, toil, and strife
Which may be their lot in life.
Pity that their trusting hearts
E'er should feel deception's darts.
Little maidens, modest, good,
Fill'd with love and gratitude,
Innocence and virtue shine
On their features, half divine,
While the snowy robes of truth
Beautify their guileless youth.
Oh! that every little maiden
Would retain her inward Eden,
List to wisdom's warning voice,
Making piety her choice,
Then her happy day would close
Brighter than her morn arose.

HOW TO MAKE SUPERIOR COFFEE.

Divide the quantity generally used into two equal portions; put one into the coffee-pot on the stove, pouring cold water upon it. Let it boil five or six minutes; then pour the boiling coffee upon the dry coffee in another pot for the table. You have thus all the strength, and a part of the aroma of the one half, and all the aroma and a part of the strength of the other half. This mode, when once tried, will be always applied in the making of coffee.

CORK AND QUEENSTOWN.

Cork is a fine bustling city—quays and bridges, handsome streets, wide and well built—prosperity in the very atmosphere of the place. But its picturesque surroundings are its chief charms for the tourist. Lofty hills crowned with buildings rise around the city; the Lee, that noble river, flows widening through the vale. We only stayed long enough to deposit our impedimenta at the hotel, and then started by rail for Passage, a small watering-place at the mouth of the river, whence a steamer conveyed us to Queenstown, past shores of extreme beauty, dotted with numerous villas whose gardens slope to the water's edge. On either side the shore is steep and high, richly clothed with verdure. Here—and along both banks of the Lee from the city hitherward—the wealth of Cork has its habitations; every bit of the shore is beautiful, and many a pleasant dwelling and garden have we admired as the rail brought us to Passage, along the edge of the river. Queenstown must be one of the most delightful places for residence in all Ireland—bright and gay, with a look of Torquay and Ryde, and a noble harbour, where a long line of merchantmen lie at anchor waiting for orders. For yachting men and retired naval men it must be a terrestrial paradise. More than one flagstaff in a villa garden indicates the tastes of the proprietor. There is a charming drive along the shore, with a double range of pretty houses—on one side built high upon a verdant hill, on the other low down by the water's edge. Here we observed two cottages with steeply sloping thatch—perfectly ideal cottages—in lovely gardens.—*Belgravia.*

RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

There were no regular post-houses, and we stopped at the end of each stage at the house of the peasant who happened to furnish the horses. There were usually poor, lean, half-starved, woolly-looking beasts, very unlike the sleek, well-fed animals that galloped us through the German colony; and were often scarcely able to drag us along. The stages, too, were longer, and in the houses neither milk nor butter could be obtained. The Russian peasants do not seem to have learned anything from their thrifty German neighbours, in spite of their proximity. This is partly on account of the bigotry of the German and Russian priests alike, who vie with each other in their efforts to prevent any intercourse between the two people; and partly because the Russian peasant is not a progressive being. At every stopping-place we had occasion to observe their way of life, and to contrast it very unfavourably, indeed with that of the German colonists. Arriving at one of these peasant stations, you enter first a kind of outer room, cold and dark, which is used as a store-room, and likewise serves to shelter the entrance of the main apartment from the penetrating wind. Groping through this room, you come to a large heavy door, lined with felt, which opens outward, and immediately behind it another of the same description, opening inward. You pull one and push the other, and step into a room so hot, that for a moment you feel that some extraordinary and untoward accident has precipitated you into a place popularly believed to be the hottest in the universe. The atmosphere strikes your face like a hot pillow, and you are almost suffocated; while your eyes, accustomed to the glare of the snow, can make nothing of the semi-obscurity. In a moment, however, you recover your breath and your eyesight, and you find yourself in a small room, ten feet by twelve, about one-fourth of which is taken up by a huge stove or mud furnace, from comes the overpowering heat. There are one or two small windows with double sashes, the glass dim with ice; benches all around the walls, a rough table of undressed boards, two or three stools of the same material; in one corner of the ceiling an *obraz* of "Mikola," a gilded picture of St. Nicholas, or perhaps of the Virgin; in another an earthen pitcher half full of water, suspended by a string from the ceiling, from which you pour water over your hands when you wish to wash, and—that is all. Dresser there is none: no such accommodation being required when the house has but a knife or two, a couple of plates, and three or four wooden spoons. There is no bed, for the whole family sleep on the top of the large furnace, among a heap of sheepskins and old clothes; there is no wardrobe, for they keep their clothes in a more convenient place—on their backs, never taking them off even to sleep. The *samovar*, the Russian tea-urn, which we always found at the stations, is seen rarely in a Russian peasant's house. That is an article of luxury much beyond the means of a single peasant; two or three doing duty for a whole village. The first thing is to make a bargain for the horses. That done, we bring in our tea-things, the children gather around us in expectation of lumps of sugar; the *samovar* is instantly heated, we pour down incredible quantities of boiling tea, as a means of laying in a supply of heat for our battle with the fierce chilling winds, and again we are out on the wide, snowy, cheerless plains, plodding slowly forward.—*Campaigning on the Oxus, and the Fall of Khiva. By J. A. MacGahan.*

Insurances.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the undermentioned Local Insurance Offices will charge the following Rates of Premium per Steamers *via* Suez Canal, being those now current in London.

W. A. F. A.

HANKOW to LONDON:—		
TEA per Mail Steamers	2½	2
,, all other Steamers	3½	2½
SHANGHAI or FOOCHOW to LONDON:—		
TEA per Mail Steamers	2½	1½
,, all other Steamers	3	2½
SILK per Mail Steamers	1½	1½
,, all other Steamers	2½	2
CANTON WATERS to LONDON:		
TEA per Mail Steamers	1½	1½
,, all other Steamers	2½	2
SILK per Mail Steamers	1½	1
,, all other Steamers	2	1½
AMOY to NEW YORK:—		
TEA by Steamers	2½	2

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, "Canton Insurance Office."

N. J. EDE,
Secretary, "Union Insurance Society of Canton."

For "The North China Insurance Company,"
REGINALD D. STARKEY,
Agent.

tf 774 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

Insurances.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital	$1,000,000
Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris	$1,400,000
AND WITH	
French Company, Paris	$1,000,000
	$3,400,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at Current Rates, allowing a Brokerage of 45 % on Risks East of Singapore, and of 20 % on all other Risks.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.

1943 Hongkong, 1st September, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN
Agent.

1y 948 Hongkong, 18th June 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of $10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1872. tf 889

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding 10 days	½ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	¾ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	⅞ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	⅞ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% on subscribers' Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, 75% of the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

f 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

tf 1963 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 22nd September, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 12 to 24	per piecul	$102.00 to $115.00
,, 28 to 32	,,	112.00 to 118.00
,, 36 to 42	,,	120.00 to 126.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 to 7½ lbs	per piece	$1.85 to 1.90
,, 8 to 8½ lbs	,,	2.20 to 2.25
,, 9 to 10 lbs	,,	2.75 to 2.85
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 to 60 reed	,,	2.65 to 2.80
,, 64 to 66	,,	2.45 to 2.60
,, 68 to 80	,,	2.60 to 3.45
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.40 to 2.75
WHITE BROCADES	,,	2.60 to 2.85
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	,,	2.60 to 2.65
,, 40 ,,	,,	3.85 to 4.00
GREY T-CLOTH, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	,,	1.60 to 1.65
,, 24 ,, & 36 ,, 8 lbs	,,	2.15 to 2.20
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	,,	2.60 to 2.65
DYED BROCADE Do.	,,	3.80 to 3.65
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.55 to 6.00
CHINTZ	,,	1.80 to 1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 to 0.65
,, Brown	,,	0.60 to 0.65
,, Red	,,	0.75 to 0.80
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch	per yard	0.21 to 0.22
,, Genitian, 22 ,,	,,	0.15 to 0.18
VELVETEENS, Black	,,	0.22 to 0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.75 to 0.76
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	9.40 to 9.50
,, Assorted	,,	8.90 to 9.05
HH Scarlet	,,	9.40 to 9.50
,, Assorted	,,	8.60 to 8.70
CAMLETS, *SSS*	,,	16.50 to 17.00
,, *SS*	,,	18.80 to 19.00
,, *S*	,,	19.00 to 19.50
,, *BBS*	,,	20.00 to 20.50
CASSIMERE, *DD*	,,	14.50 to 15.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 to 6	per piecul	3.85 to 4.00
,, Hoop	,,	4.60 to 4.85
,, Bar	,,	3.45 to 3.50
,, Wire	,,	7.45 to 9.20
LEAD	,,	7.40 to 7.60
STEEL, English	per piecul	4.25 to 4.50
,, Swedish	,,	4.90 to 5.10
TIN, Malacca	per piecul	25.00 to 25.50
TIN PLATES	per box	7.80 to 8.00
SHEATHING METAL	per piecul	22.40 to 23.00
QUICKSILVER, English	,,	196.00 to 197.00
,, American	,,	188.00 to 200.00
SPELTER	,,	7.20 to 7.50

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per piecul	14.00 to 14.50
,, Ningpo	,,	15.00 to 15.50
,, Tientsin	,,	14.50 to 15.00
,, Shantung	,,	15.00 to 15.50
,, Bengal	,,	11.00 to 12.50
ALUM	,,	1.70 to 1.85
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	,,	3.00 to 4.10
,, Black	,,	3.20 to 3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	,,	2.45 to 2.50
,, ,, 2	,,	2.20 to 2.25
,, Siam, white	,,	1.85 to 1.90
,, ,, mill cleaned	,,	1.75 to 1.80
,, Manila	,,	2.35 to 2.40
,, Singapore	,,	2.20 to 2.25
,, Saigon	,,	1.70 to 1.72
,, Arracan	,,	2.10 to 2.15
,, Rangoon	,,	2.35 to 2.40
SALTPETRE	,,	6.10 to 6.50
COAL: ANTHRACITE	per ton	
,, English steam	,,	14.50 to —
,, American Anthracite	,,	18.50 to —
,, Cardiff	,,	10.00 to —
WINDOW GLASS	per box	3.70 to 3.80
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.		
BATTANG, Straits	per picul	5.80 to 6.00
,, Banka	,,	4.50 to 4.80
PEPPER, White	,,	18.00 to 18.50
,, Black	,,	12.00 to 12.50
BETEL NUTS	,,	3.50 to 4.25
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar	,,	3.75 to 4.00
,, South Sea	,,	17.50 to 19.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	,,	1.80 to 2.20
,, Siam	,,	2.50 to 2.75
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs	,,	1.20 to 1.35
,, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	,,	6.50 to 6.65
WHEAT, Tientsin	per picul	1.80 to 1.90
,, California	,,	2.25 to 2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 to 3	,,	6.00 to 6.50
,, ,, Dk. Brown	,,	3.80 to 3.90
,, West Coast, Dk. Brown	,,	3.20 to 3.30
,, Manila, Dry White	,,	4.40 to 4.50
,, ,, Dk. Brown	,,	3.75 to 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	,,	14.00 to 14.50
PEAS, White	,,	1.60 to 1.65
,, Green	,,	1.70 to 1.75
,, Black	,,	1.70 to 1.75
,, Yellow	,,	1.70 to 1.75
MUSHROOMS	,,	55.00 to 60.00
SEAWEED, Green	,,	1.50 to 1.60
,, Cut	,,	2.80 to 3.20
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	,,	12.00 to 13.00
,, ,, middle	,,	8.25 to 8.50
,, ,, Dried, small	,,	5.50 to 5.70
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	,,	6.00 to 6.75
BEES WAX, Japan	,,	11.00 to 12.25
,, Bankok	,,	73.50 to 74.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Alaska	Van Sire	Amr. str		P. M. S. S. Co	
Albay	Diaz	Span. str	269	D. Lapraik & Co	
Altona	K. Hore	Ger. str	1179	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Amoy	Smith	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Atalanta	G. Petersen	Ger. str	702	Siemssen & Co	
Ava	Fleurisin	Fren. str	1202	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai
Columbian	G. E. Stead	Brit. str	1194	P. & O. S. S. Co	Singapore, &c.
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Feiwan	Benning	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Flintshire	Burrock	Brit. str	1242	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Hailoong	Abbott	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.
Hanyang ‡	Bell	Brit. str	290	Master	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	Asia
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	China
Legislator	Craig	Brit. str	1374	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Chen-jui
Little Orphan		Brit. str	40	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co	Saigon
Namoa	G. T. Westoby	Brit. str	863	D. Lapraik & Co	Chinkiang
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Demerara
Pawtuxet	E. Smith	Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	Singapore, &c.
Powan ‡	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	Ngan-tun
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	Macao
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	Sui-Tsing
Tanais	Reynier	Fren. str	1190	Messageries Maritimes	Sun-Chee
Yot-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	Ta-an-lan
					Tien-Po

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
A. E. Vidal	Beard	Ger. bk	329	Siemssen & Co	
Advance	Thompson	Siam. bk	336	Chinese	
Albuera	Thomas	Brit. sh	774	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Aldebaran	P. E. W. Maack	Ger. bk	361	Siemssen & Co	
Amoy	F. T. Voigt	Siam. bk	262	Chinese	
Ardent	R. Olesper	Brit. bk	358	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Atlantic	Mellin	Brit. sh	1709	P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Burra Noorfol	Worgitzky	Siam. bk	360	Chinese	
Caroline	H. E. Meyer	Ger. bk	360	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Carmelita	L. Jensen	Ger. bk	421	Schellhass & Co.	
Cecilia	Jose Ribeiro	Port. bk	433	Remedios & Co	*For Sale*
Charlotte Andrews	Place	Brit. bk	356	P. M. S. S. Co	
Civilade	Brock	Ger. bk	380	Bourjau & Co	
Comet	Bray	Amr. sh	1157	Messageries Maritimes	Manila
Coquette	Lauridsen	Ger. bk	283	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Courier	B. B. Alston	Brit. bk	386	Thos. Howard & Co	
Courier	Bartlett	Brit. bk		Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Cutty Sark	Verrath	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Dudu	N. H. Klaha	Siam. bk	322	Chinese	
Ellen Castle	Ramsey	Brit. bk	331	Bourjau & Co	
Emigrante	L. Castaguino	Peru. sh	946	Wm. Pustau & Co	Callao
Everhard	Horseman	Ger. bk	682	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Falcon	R. Shiell	Brit. bk	795	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Ferdinand	Lorenzen	Ger. bk	416	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Hongkong	Frendenberg	Siam. sh	636	Chinese	
Imogen	Hughes	Brit. bk	383	Thomas Howard & Co	
Inveraray	James Sample	Brit. bk	283	Yut-foong-loong	
Joachim Christian	H. C. Reimer	Ger. bk	457	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Jurgen	Wendt	Ger. bk	269	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Kim-yung-tye		Siam. lng	229	Chinese	
Lathley Rich	Mitchell	Amr. sh	1327	Russell & Co	New York
Lizzie H.	Babson	Amr. bk	890	Siemssen & Co	
Lizzie & Rosa	Phillips	Brit. bk	380	Russell & Co	Sydney
Lotus	Debbleffsen	Siam. sch	552	Chinese	
Macao	Ormeechea	Peru. sh	805	Carlowitz & Co	
Malvern	G. Myles	Brit. bk	410	Captain	
Maria y Vicento	Santawloma	Span. bk	384	Remedios & Co	Manila
Matilda Atheling	Wherent	Brit. bk	676	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Maury	Sachau	Ger. bk	389	Siemssen & Co	
Meteor	C. T. Petterson	Siam. bk	395	Chinese	
Mindanao	G. Smith	Brit. bk	484	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Morning Light	Chaston	Brit. sh	2377	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Peter	Richelsen	Ger. bk	399	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Seaforth	Bernet	Siam bk	311	Chinese	
Sea Bell	O'Keefe	Amr. sch	90	Carlowitz & Co	
Sir Harry Parkes	Thos. Stephens	Brit. sh	806	Olyphant & Co	New York
Starlight	T. Benedictsen	Siam. bg	239	Chinese	
Tales	Hoffmann	Ger. bk	335	Siemssen & Co	
Titania	England	Brit. sh	979	Gilman & Co	
Vesta	R. Dirks	Ger. bk	302	Melchers & Co	

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rigs	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Powlett	Singapore
Charybdis	Steam Corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Chefoo
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Tientsin
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Barnett	Hongkong
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	En route to Nagasaki
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hart	double sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Cope	Singapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Nagasaki
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	En route to Nagasaki
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Meance	Military Hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Nagasaki
Modeste	Steam Corvette	14	850	Capt. M. J. Thomson	Nagasaki
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Nagasaki
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	——	——
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	12	—	Com. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Singleton	Yokohama
Swinger	doub. sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bulltho	Nagasaki
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Kobe
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woolcombe	Yokohama
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. F. Stirling	Shanghai

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Dang-wee	Ann. gun-boat	250		O'Sullivan
St. Lucia	Spanish cor.			Don Teré Nez

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
WHAMPOA. STEAMERS.					
Behar	Edmond	Brit. str	1800	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	
Baltic	Anderson	Ger. bk	518	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Battoo Bassie	Viasmann	Dut. bg	246	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Bengali	Morton	Brit. bk	415	Chinese	
Beautiful Star	G. Bolton	Brit. sh	560	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
H. & L.	Blanche	Fren. bg	250	Carlowitz & Co	
Melbrek	Pierce	Brit. sh	570	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Omega	C. Bruce	Brit. bk	480	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
San Juan	A. Urtubiaga	Peru. sh	1496	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
CANTON					
Asia	H. P. Molsen	Dan. str	880	Ah Yon	
China	Hennings	Ger. str	642	Siemssen & Co	
Poynter	H.I.C.M.	g.b.			
E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g.b.			
Jas. Hogg	Brit. str	793		Siemssen & Co	
				Customs Chop	
Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g.b.			
James Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g.b.			
Clark	H.I.C.M.	g.b.			
Le Buch	H.I.C.M.	cor.			
	H.I.C.M.	g.b.			
MACAO.					
In port on 15th September, 1874.					
Callao	A. Vidaurrazaga	Peru. sh	1552	Pierce	
Chateaubriand	Herve	Fren. bk	384	Order	
Concordia	J. L. da Silva	Port. bk	226	J. E. d'Almeida	
Santa Sancha	M. Nunis, Jun.	Port. bk	311	A. A. de Mello & Co	
Spark		Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
White Cloud ‡	Benning	Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*					
SWATOW.					
In port on 15th September, 1874.					
Ingeburg	Jacobson	Ger. bk	386	Dircks & Kruger	Newchwang
Joyce Phillips	Kirby	Brit. bk	514	Bradley & Co	Chefoo
Presto	Jygens	Brit. bk	360	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
Resolution	Conception	Siam. sh	816	Chinese	Uncertain
AMOY.					
In port on 17th September, 1874.					
Anita	Nielsen	Dan. bk	246	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Auguste	Watt	Brit. sch	174	Boyd & Co	
Gloucester	Vincent	Brit. bk	526	Tait & Co	
Hermann	Petersen	Ger. bg	218	H. A. Petersen & Co	
FOOCHOW.					
In port on 11th September, 1874.					
Adele	Lapham	Amr. sch	337	Chinese	
Annie	Ponting	Brit. bk	279	Adamson, Bell & Co	Shanghai
Carl Wilhelm	Bertelm	Ger. bk	357	Master	Australia
Eliza Shaw	Gaye	Brit. sh	696	Butterfield & Swire	Tientsin
Hawkesbury	Sayers	Brit. sh	1120	Gilman & Co	London
Index	Johnson	Brit. bk	599	Arsenal	